The Sun.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Month	$0 50
DAILY, per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Free Silver's the Thing.

The Hon. CHARLES A. TOWNE, the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Sioux Falls Populists on the ticket with BRYAN, is in Chicago deliberating whether to remain on the ticket or retire. We know in advance the principle that will guide Mr. TOWNE to a decision.

The one idea Mr. TOWNE has in mind is to further the free coinage of silver. For that he left the Republican party four years ago. For the sake of free silver he is a Bryan man now. For that he will subordinate all personal ambition, and if he thinks that by giving way in favor of STEVENSON, the Vice-Presidential choice of Kansas City, more votes will be made effective for free silver, he will cease to be a candidate.

The vital principle of BRYAN's party is free silver.

Shame!

In the Philippines, territory which the Treaty of Paris brought under the sovereignty of the United States, American soldiers are engaged in putting down rebellion against the flag. They are in daily peril of their lives, in the performance of an unavoidable duty. Yet on Monday last one of the most conspicuous of Democratic orators, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, denounced at a Democratic meeting in Buffalo the operations of our soldiery in the East as "murderous." If Mr. WILLIAMS holds these views in this hemisphere, it is fair to assume that, if he were in Luzon, he would join AGUINALDO to carry a gun against the men he calls murderers.

In the *Chicago Tribune* of last Sunday there is a statement that on the Friday previous, speaking in the Sixth Indiana Congress district, Mr. WILLIAMS said frankly that the Filipinos were "fighting now in the hope that the Democrats would be successful in November." We find no report of this remarkable utterance in the Indianapolis papers.

"I would to GOD," wrote the late Gen. LAWTON shortly before his death, "that the truth of this whole Filipino situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

How inexpressibly horrid is this continued Democratic incitement of AGUINALDO's men to continue their savage insurrection! If Governor ROOSEVELT's speech at St. Paul against the Kansas City party had been a thousand times more bitter than it was, it would not have done justice to the case.

Despots and Assassins.

"Despotism tempered by assassination" is the epigrammatic description of the Russian form of government. Like all epigrams, this one contains about as much falsehood as truth. Despotism has not yet been made less despotic by assassination; a change of despots may have been made—if a despot has been assassinated—and temporary relief enjoyed; but that is all.

The history of modern Russia shows only three assassinations of rulers. In 1764 IVAN IV. was murdered after having been a prisoner for eighteen years; in 1801 PAUL I. was murdered; he was an imbecile. In 1881 ALEXANDER II. was murdered. On the strength of two of these three murders the epigram is built; for it antedates the murder of ALEXANDER II. Only this last murder can be said, even by the most enthusiastic Anarchist, to approach the altruistic standard proposed in the epigram.

The first assassination of modern times was that of WILLIAM the Silent, in 1584. The murderer was led more by the hope of the 25,000 crowns offered by PHILIP II. of Spain for his rival's death than by any idea of tempering the despotism in Holland. Following close on this murder came that of HENRY III. of France. JACQUES CLÉMENT, the assassin, was half-witted, and influenced rather by his superiors in religion to remove HENRY than by any idea that his act would help France. So too RAVAILLAC murdered the next French King, HENRY IV.; but he believed that the King's death would help the Roman Catholic Church. Yet it did not. The despotism was not tempered, though the assassin hoped it might be.

GUSTAVUS III. of Sweden fell a victim to jealous nobles, who feared that his intended war would hurt them; their instrument was a discontented Army officer. CHARLOTTE CORDAY killed MARAT to put an end to the Terror which was ravaging France; and she helped to do so. Her motives, more than those of any other murderer, seem to have been rational.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died at the hand of a man who professed to help what he thought was his country. Yet the murderer sought notoriety quite as much as his country's welfare, and his first question after he had reached a place of safety after his attempt was: "What do the papers say of it?"

In 1881 came the assassination of two chiefs of State; ALEXANDER II., and GARFIELD, President of the United States. The murder of the Czar did no good, tempered no despotism. It postponed, even to the present day, twenty years after it occurred, the promulgation of laws which the Emperor had drafted of his own motion tempering the laws against which his subjects complained. Of GARFIELD's murder, it need only be said that there was no pretence of patriotism in the act; his assassin was a disappointed office seeker.

In 1894 SADI-CARNOT, President of France, was murdered by an Italian Anarchist. There was no personal feeling in the murder; neither was there any idea of improving France, or of tempering despotism. It was carrying into effect the old Donnybrook maxim, "If you see a head, hit it." CARNOT was the elected head of a republic; but never mind; kill him! was the Anarchist's cry. Four years later the same idea was responsible for the murder of the Empress of Austria; a murder so purposeless as to be grotesque. Not even among his own kind is the murderer of this harmless woman considered as a hero; he is too senseless for even an Anarchist to glorify.

Now comes the murder of HUMBERT of Italy. The murderer has not declared yet the great ideas he had in trying to free Italy; yet it is entirely possible that he thought that the King's death and his own, for he must have expected to be arrested and put to death, would bring happier days to their country. Happier days may come for Italy; yet the outlook is for worse.

And the end of it all is, does assassination temper despotism? History shows that it does not. Modern history shows that as a rule the victim is a person whose death in no wise affects any alleged despotism. If the assassins occasionally removed a despot the world at large might sympathize with their aims at all events. But almost never yet have they acted except through personal feelings; when they have so acted they have chosen the wrong victims.

When a Malay gets the blood-madness, and becomes "amuck," there is no cure for him but death. The modern Anarchist is amuck, he kills any ruler whom he may come upon. He strikes down the head of a republic, the wife of a ruler, or a good King—he must kill some one, that's all. There seems to be only one cure for this form of anarchism, the same cure that is so efficacious for Malays with the blood-madness.

Shall We Hold Our Own?

The explanations offered unofficially at the State Department in regard to the new boundary for Alaska which the surveyors employed by Secretary HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE are drawing, amount to this:

1. If it is a surrender of territory, it is nothing new, since it was foreshadowed by the *modus vivendi* of last October.

2. It is merely a provisional line, anyway, for temporary convenience, and not permanently binding on either party.

3. So far from having ceded to Great Britain an inch of territory by this new frontier, Great Britain temporarily yields to the United States fully nineteen-twentieths of the territory in dispute.

The first and second statements are not important.

The agreement reached by Mr. HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE last fall becomes a matter of prime interest to the public only when its results are manifest in the surveyors' actual line.

Nobody writing intelligently on this subject has assumed that the present line was anything more than provisional; for it is not in the power of the Secretary of State to alienate American territory by his own act, or even to bind our Government to a surrender of territory at a future time. The significance of the provisional compromise is not in what it accomplishes, but in what it proposes.

The third statement or plea in justification of the new frontier now tentatively defined is much more important, and we have accordingly presented it in the exact words of the news despatches inspired by officials at the State Department. It indicates a disposition to advertise as "another great diplomatic victory for Mr. HAY," an arrangement, which if carried out, will deprive this country of a piece of territory about equal in area to the entire State of Rhode Island.

The question is not whether Great Britain surrenders more or less than we do by the proposed compromise, but whether we surrender anything to which our title is good. The two surrenders are surrenders of a different sort, and are not reducible to similar terms. Great Britain is the claimant, we are the possessor. Great Britain's "surrender" of the nineteen-twentieths means only the whittling down of a preposterous claim set up recently by Canada for a well-recognized purpose. She cannot "yield" to us, temporarily or permanently, what is already our own. Our surrender of the one-twentieth, on the other hand, would mean withdrawal from territory acquired from Russia, and in our undisputed possession for a third of a century.

On one side it is the abandonment of nineteen-twentieths of an unestablished claim; on the other it is the abandonment of one-twentieth of an actual possession. There can be no mathematical relation between the two things.

The only effective answer to this would be to assert that the American case, as maintained by our representatives on the Joint High Commission and steadily supported by all American authorities until Mr. HAY took the matter into his own hands, has rested for thirty-three years on a false claim.

Is that what the Secretary and his spokesmen are preparing to admit?

Great Britain's Boer Prisoners.

A despatch from Lord ROBERTS, British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, announcing the capture of a Boer commando, ends with these words: "HUNTER has been ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and to hold PRINSLOO personally responsible to see that every rifle is given up." These last words contain a threat against a prisoner of war not justified by any rule of civilized warfare. Under no construction of any such rule can a General who has surrendered without conditions be required to see to the future surrender of arms, or threatened with punishment if the arms are not turned over to his captors.

The question of the treatment of the Boer prisoners by Great Britain is suggested by Lord ROBERTS's threat against Gen. PRINSLOO. While the British prisoners taken by the Boers were held at Pretoria, the first Boer prisoners were deported at once to St. Helena. That the British refused to exchange prisoners cannot be imputed to any intention on their part to increase the hardships of their prisoners, for exchange is a purely voluntary act. But over the deportation of their prisoners a question of interpretation of international law arises.

In a volume of lectures called forth by our war with Spain, and published last year shortly before the South African war began, Sir SHERSTON BAKER, a well-known British publicist, says on this point:

"The custom of making slaves of prisoners of war has now fallen into disuse among Christians, although the right remains. It was on this principle that BONAPARTE was sent to Elba and St. Helena by the British Government at the beginning of this century, and that ARABI Pasha was exiled to Ceylon by the Egyptian Government at the close of 1882."

In other words, the only excuse for deporting prisoners of war that an English publicist can find is that the right to do so is part of the right to enslave such persons. It may be noted here that the "Egyptian Government" in 1882 was really the British Government; so that in effect Sir SHERSTON explains that the British Government had a right to deport war prisoners because it had such a right.

Col. DAVIS, Deputy Judge Advocate of our Army, and professor of law at West Point, says on the subject of the treatment of war prisoners:

"Prisoners of war are not guilty of a crime in having defended their country. Their confinement, therefore, cannot assume a penal character, but must consist in such measures of detention as will secure them against escape. A prisoner of war, in attempting to escape, does not commit a crime."

The second convention adopted at The Hague conference last year, on the Laws and Usages of War on Land, practically adopts much of Dr. LIEBER's famous rules for the government of the United States Army, prepared in 1863; it permits the interning of war prisoners "at any place whatsoever," but only "as an indispensable measure of security." The deportation of the Boer prisoners, therefore, if not actually contrary to the rules of civilized war, certainly appears to be contrary to their spirit; the threat made by Lord ROBERTS, however, is distinctly opposed to those rules. It is a pity that Great Britain should have offended in this matter, for her example will probably make it harder to secure modifications of the rules of war in the direction of lenity to prisoners and greater respect for private property at sea, as is desired by most publicists to-day

The "Grandfather Clause" in North Carolina.

The "grandfather clause" of the amendment of the State Constitution which was adopted in North Carolina yesterday by bulldozing methods, was borrowed from Louisiana, and is to this effect:

"Section 5—No male person, who was, on Jan. 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote, under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article."

Of course, the purpose of this is obvious. It is to disfranchise every illiterate negro citizen without disfranchising a single white illiterate, or as Senator BUTLER expressed it in a speech on the subject in the Senate last winter, the section is "an arbitrary attempt to create a special privileged ancestral class." Consequently it plainly does violence to the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, to this effect:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

That such is the view of even the ablest Democrats of the Senate is shown by this despatch sent by Senator MCENERY of Louisiana to a New Orleans paper when this "grandfather clause" was under discussion in that State:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1898.

"*To the Times-Democrat:*

"In answer, I say that Section 5 [the 'grandfather clause'] is grossly unconstitutional. I have submitted the same to some of the ablest Democrats of the Senate, who are able Constitutional lawyers. They all concur in my opinion, that if adopted, the effect will be to lose our representation in Congress and in the Electoral vote of the State.

"S. D. MCENERY."

This "grossly unconstitutional" section, however, was adopted in Louisana, and Senator MCENERY made a speech in the Senate in defence of its Constitutionality. When asked by Senator BUTLER if he did not write the letter quoted above, he responded thus:

"Yes, sir, when the Constitutional Convention was in session I was telegraphed to know what was my opinion of this Section 5. I replied to that telegram that in my opinion it was unconstitutional. I then received another telegram, after its adoption, to know if, when it was attacked, I would defend it in the Senate of the United States. To that telegram I replied that I would."

It is this "grossly unconstitutional" section, in the opinion of "some of the ablest Democrats in the Senate, who are able Constitutional lawyers," that North Carolina adopted yesterday under the pressure of the "Red Shirts."

The reason why the "grandfather clause" of Louisiana is adopted is plain. Section 4 of the amendment requires that "every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language." Now, the percentage of illiteracy in North Carolina is remarkably great, not only among negroes but also among whites. In 1890 the State contained the great number of 409,703 illiterates of ten years of age and over. Of these, 75,611 were native white males and 108,780 negro males. Except for the "grandfather clause," therefore, a great body of white illiterates would be disfranchised along with the colored.

That such a discrimination against the negroes in favor of the whites is grossly unconstitutional was as apparent to the able Democrats in the Senate as it must be to every reasoning man. The adoption of the amendment casts an even more serious reflection on the civilization of North Carolina than does the great percentage of illiteracy.

Mr. BRYAN believes that money is not the only good thing in this world.—*Washington Times.*

Mr. BRYAN believes that good money is not a good thing.

There have been some curious reports about the editing at Kansas City of the approved draft of the platform which was sent down from Lincoln, Nebraska. The first story represents the Committee on Resolutions as having remorselessly cut out a beautiful piece of rhetoric in which Mr. BRYAN condemned "the Republican policy of seeking trade with foreign nations with hands full of blood at the cannon's mouth." We suppose he has reconciled himself by this time to the loss of this trope.

The second reported omission or excision is a more serious matter, for it removed from the platform a reiteration of the demand in 1896 for an income tax. Mr. BRYAN will probably restore this issue when he comes to deliver his speech on notification day; no doubt to the immense satisfaction of the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL.

I believe that soon we shall hear a mighty host from the Northland and the Southland, from valley and plain, shouting their jubilee that shall be heard by tyrants upon foreign thrones and by peoples in the islands of the sea, as they proclaim the victory of BRYAN, the champion of the people's rights and liberty's devotee.—*The Hon. WEB DAVIS.*

Who is BRYAN? The only original liberty's devotee is W. J. BRENNINGS.

The Hon. JIM JONES of Arkansas is prepared to wage unceasing war against all Trusts and monopolies except the Cotton Compress Company.

From an Employee of a Trust.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Democratic powwow about "trusts" will not fool many of us. As an employee of one, I would wish to have it known that all my fellow employees, with the exception of a few (who, by the way, are not the most industrious of us) consider the trust as but "industrial advancement" which cannot be checked. If our friends, the Democrats, would but look at the matter in this light, many more would "bolt" their regular ticket. We must argue with them and try to convert them. So let us *all* vote and work to kill forever the scourge of Bryanism. If we cannot vote, as is my case, work, work, work! OCTOPUSEE.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Bryanarchy in Alabama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We want to bury Bryanism or rather Bryanarchy so deep that it will never see daylight again. B.

EVERGREEN, Ala.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The reported advance from Tientsin on Pekin proves to be only the sending out of reconnoissances to feel the Chinese positions. The British commander was reconnoitring on Monday in the direction of Pei-tsang, some seven miles beyond Tientsin on the railway. It is at this point that we may look for the first fighting, as the Chinese force must be dislodged from there before the advance on Yang-tsun, where their main position is said to be, can be made. At Pei-tsang their artillery would command the navigation of the Peiho and prevent the passage of the water transports; there may, however, be a way by which the position there can be turned, which would save both time and fighting.

The road along the west bank is also probably held in force to protect the right flank of the position at Yang-tsun in the event of the force holding Pei-tsang on the east bank being dispersed or outflanked. The appearance of a Boxer force at a point twenty miles southeast of Tientsin is an indication of the necessity that will arise when the advance on Pekin definitely takes place, to guard against attacks on the communications from the south from between the Grand Canal and the coast, the base of which would be at Tsi-nan, the capital of the province of Shantung on the right bank of the Hoang-ho, less than 200 miles from Tientsin.

At Newchwang the Russians are reported to have occupied the suburbs of the town and demanded the surrender of the native quarter. The complete possession of this place is necessary to the Russians on account of its being the junction of the railways from Port Arthur, and from Pekin via Tientsin, Tong-ku and Shan-haikwan, the control of the latter line having been ceded to them by a majority vote of the commanders of the allied forces. It is also on the line of railway communication with Charbin via Mukden, which, as soon as it is reopened and restored, will enable the reenforcements coming by way of the Amur and the Sungari to be directed immediately on Pekin. The capture of the Chinese position at Hun-chun on July 30, reported by the Russian General Grodekoff, is connected with the security of the northeast frontier between Corea and Manchuria. Hun-chun lies about thirty miles northwest from Possiet Bay, which is about ninety miles southwest of Vladivostok, and by its situation commands the roads from that part of the Russian boundary close to the Corean frontier which lead to Kirin on the Sungari and other important centres. By the capture of Hun-chun the Russians have begun the clearance of this important line of communication, which is much shorter than the road from Nikolskoi, above Vladivostok, to Kirin, along which Russian troops are already advancing in order to protect the work on the railway line between those two points by which through communication between Vladivostok and Pekin will be established when the line between Mukden and Kirin is cleared of the hostile Chinese.

The mission of the British Admiral Seymour up the Yangtse to Nankin seems to greatly perturb the Viceroy there, who appears to regard the Admiral's visit as the forerunner of trouble. The precautions he has taken to prevent the possibility of a rupture of peaceful relations by some act that would give the British the opportunity to begin hostilities is a proof of the anxiety of the Chinese established authorities to ward them off to the last moment, for there is no doubt they expect their outbreak sooner or later.

People on Ocean Steamer Piers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a recent copy of a New York paper I have read a communication signed "An Old Ocean Traveller" suggesting that, in view of the frightful holocaust in Hoboken on June 30 and the increased loss of life that would have occurred had the fire broken out at the time an ocean steamer was about to sail, the steamship companies ought to restrict the number of people allowed upon the piers upon the sailing or arriving of ocean steamships simply to those who are embarking or disembarking.

I too, am an old ocean traveller, and it seems to me that such a regulation as this, if enforced by all the steamship companies, would work a very great and unnecessary hardship upon the relatives and friends of those who are going or returning from abroad.

The correspondent states that this matter ought to be regulated the same as railway stations are regulated, and only those who are going or returning be allowed through the gates It does not seem to me that this is a parallel case at all. The sentiment which attaches to the departure or arrival of a railroad train is totally different from that which attaches to the crossing of the ocean. Then too, many people who are returning from abroad have been absent for a long time and the eagerness of welcome ought not to be denied.

Ever since transatlantic commerce was established the arrival and departure of ocean steamships in this city have been conducted successfully and safely without any such restrictions as this writer proposes, and I believe that public sentiment is opposed to any such regulations as he suggests.

There has never been such a fire in New York as that at Hoboken June 30, and with the added care and safeguards which this experience is likely to bring about, it is not presumable that there will be another such fire. I think, therefore, that the correspondent's suggestions, while interesting, are not worthy of consideration, and I appeal through your columns to the steamship companies to allow the present custom to continue.

ANOTHER OLD OCEAN TRAVELLER.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Shirt-Waist Notes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Have the "shirt-waist" men forgotten their childhood days and blouses? Belts and hip trousers, because of their being tight, are exceedingly hot and unhealthy; then our fat friends cannot use them at all, as the trousers continually slip down, and each pull into position carries with it some shirt, until one fears its coming out entirely.

What is the matter with using suspenders over the undershirt and then putting on a loose blouse, tied with a string and dropping over the waist line. This would certainly be cooler than a shirt, and could be made of washable materials same as shirts. Here's where our good-natured fat friends could score a victory. LOUIS GROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The shirt-waist column in THE SUN is a reminder of this incident:

A gentleman, having left his shirt at his boarding house, wrote to his landlady for it. She replied:

"In answer to your letter curt,
I now must tell you all about it;
I've made a shift of your old shirt
And you must make a shift without it."

F. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your "Shirt Waist Notes" appeal to me—a sweltering son of toil. Hygienic laws and natural needs have introduced the witless collar and the blackless shoe, and now bring on the coatless shirt. SUNNY CROFT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "C" is the man who gets my vote in your sartorial discussion. Hail to the hero who is brave enough to attack the starched shirt front abomination. Fame, riches and the benison of the "genteel" world await this reformer. Hurrah for "the shirt waist of boyhood buttoned to the breeches, no suspenders, no belt, no discomfort about the waist, no 'crawling.'" Let "C" announce his "name and station, age and race," and clad in the garment he describes boldly walk down town on the shady side of Broadway. (His admirers will do the rest.)

By way of suggestion, though not desiring to filch the honors away from your correspondent, I would like to ask "C" whether he would consent to a modification of the "shirt waist of boyhood" by adopting John Chinaman's loosely flowing outer garment. John has taught the world several things lately. What's the matter with his idea of a shirt? H. R.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Since the days of "pants" and "vests" the "shirt-sleeves man" has adorned the country store, graced the village porch and been a familiar figure among city workingmen. As a boy in central New York, I have seen many farmers drive to church in their shirt-sleeves, their coats safely tucked under the carriage seat, away from dust and dirt, until the church was reached. So, hail to the shirt-waist man. May he continue to increase in numbers and grow in grace. Yours for comfort and coolness, AUNTY-PA-JAMA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1900.

HAVANA UNIVERSITY.

The Nigger in the Woodpile in the Opposition to Secretary Varona's Reforms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There appeared in to-day's SUN a fulmination from Dr. José Antonia Frias, one time Mayor of the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba, and now a professor of administrative law in the University of Havana. Dr. Frias is, apparently, extremely angry over certain changes in the personnel of the university faculty arranged by Secretary Varona and promulgated by Governor General Wood. Judging from his tone he is not only an ex-Mayor but an ex-professor at the present writing. He says his presence in this country is due to the indignation of his fellow townsmen who desire President McKinley to prevent the proposed changes from going into effect. These changes contemplate a great reduction in the faculty of the university, as many as fifty of the members being slated for removal. If this is true it is a grave thing, and the condition of the University of Havana has long been a scandal. *La Lucha* and other Cuban newspapers have repeatedly called attention to the fact that while there were only 400 students enrolled in the institution there were ninety professors getting between $2,000 and $3,000 a year to teach them. The professors were really only lecturers spending a very few hours a week in the class room and practising law, medicine and the other professions with perfect freedom. The places were filled with politicians. A man to get a position must be identified with the revolutionary element. It was the spoils system and utterly absurd for an educational institution. Gen. Wood knew of the conditions. He saw that there must be a reform. He wanted the Cubans to do it themselves, so he turned the matter over to Señor Varona, the Secretary of Education.

If Señor Varona has done what Dr. Frias charges him with he no doubt has the support of what little scholarly element there is in Cuba. The place hunters are howling, of course. The politicians are foaming, as is to be expected; just as they would if forty men in the sewer department were discharged. It's the loss of the job that hurts. The fact that the university will be bettered by the changes does not enter into their calculations. The university is there to furnish jobs for Cuban gentlemen, not to teach anything to the rising generation of young men. If Dr. Frias has in his possession for submission to President McKinley a lot of memorials from various scientific and commercial bodies it is easy to understand how he got them. The political gang is in the saddle and the majority of Cubans so lack civic virtue that they will approve or disapprove any proposition at the gang's behest, so long as the action is not detrimental to themselves.

A despatch in THE SUN of to-day from Havana states one truth when it says the complaints come mostly from the deplaced professors. It adds that the decree ordering the changes will not be revoked. I trust that this latter statement may prove as true as the former. F. DE C.

The "Right of Privacy."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A Rochester telegram in this morning's SUN quotes from Mr. Justice Davy's opinion overruling the demurrer to Miss Robertson's complaint in an action based upon alleged invasion of "the right of privacy" and adds that the demurrer presents a "point never before passed upon in the courts of this country."

The case of Atkinson vs. John E. Doherty & Co., (80 N. W. 285), involved facts very similar to those in Miss Robertson's case. Col. Atkinson was a lawyer and politician well known in Michigan: after his death Doherty & Co. put on the market a brand of cigars called by his name and advertised it by his photograph; just as to-day in this city the picture of Mr. Childs, who never smoked, is used to advertise a cheap cigar. Mrs. Atkinson sought to enjoin the performance. The court refused the injunction, saying that while the defendants' action was indelicate and against good taste, Col. Atkinson would not have had a right to enjoin it if living and that his family could not enjoin it after his death; that a person has no right, for sentimental reasons, in the absence of injury to property or breach of contract or confidence, to prevent the use of his name by another. This case, which cited and approved Chapman vs. Telegraph Company (15 S. E. 901), was said by the *Harvard Law Review* (Vol. XIII., p. 415) to be "the first American decision squarely involving the so-called right of privacy"—Schuyler's case apparently not being so regarded. The *Review* went so far as to prophesy that Atkinson vs. Doherty together with Dockrell vs. Dougall (78 L. T. R. 840) rendered it improbable that in future any court would rest a decision on that ground. Mr. Justice Davy seems to have made this prophecy fail; and, however the law may be eventually decided, morals and decency are with his decision. Unfortunately law and morals are not conterminous; and the right of privacy has yet to be definitely established, either by judicial decision or legislation; but the courts, even when constrained to refuse the protection of the law to those whose privacy is violated by advertisers and others lacking in a nice sense of propriety, have generally managed to make very clear, as Mr. Justice Davy seems to have done, their opinion of the moral aspects of the case before them.

W. A. PURRINGTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Babe—Bang—Grief—Macker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Babe Cheeks of Georgia was recently finded $5 in the Augusta police court for striking "a party by the name of Timm," in a dispute about some chickens.

NEW YORK, July 30. B. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Bang Bundy cuts hoop holes in High Falls, Ulster county. Is he yours? SUB ROSA.

NEW YORK, July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May I be allowed to suggest the name and shade of "Grief Green, Nottoway 1798" (of Virginia), whose dated book plate has just reached me; any information regarding the life and death of this gentleman of the doleful name will be gratefully received by

W. E. BAILLIE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May I propose for membership in the Academy of Immortals Mr. Macker Babb, a lieutenant in the Marine Corps?

NEW YORK, July 31. R.

First Rough Rider Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a St Paul paper of last week I find an item copied from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* which gives to St. Paul the distinction of having organized and started the first Rough Rider Campaign Club in the United States; this I believe is incorrect. Roosevelt was nominated at Philadelphia on Thursday morning, June 21. As Pacific Coast time is three hours later than Eastern time we knew of this fact very early in the day and in less than an hour we had organized a Rough Rider Campaign Club. I do not believe that there is the least doubt that the *first* Rough Rider Campaign Club in the United States was started at Everett, Wash. and we feel entitled to that distinction. Will you have the courtesy to make this fact public through the columns of THE SUN. F. H. MULFORD.

EVERETT, Wash., July 27.

Revolutionary British Lobsters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Since writing you regarding the origin of the term "Lobster," applied as an opprobrious term to the British soldiers at the "Boston Massacre," I have come across the authority for my explanation.

My authority is the following extract from the journals of Baroness Riedesel, the wife of Gen. Burgoyne's German ally at the Battle of Saratoga. It was written in 1781, during her stay in Nova Scotia, while on her way home to Germany. She writes:

"It was remarked upon as a curious circumstance, that while, before the Revolution, lobsters or large crawfish had never been seen in this vicinity (i. e., Nova Scotia), yet no sooner had that struggle commenced than numbers of them left the Continent of North America and came to New Scotland. This gave rise to a standing joke among the people of this place that the lobsters were good Loyalists, and accordingly wore the English red uniform."

WILLIAM L. STONE.

MOUNT VERNON, July 30.

Woman in the Harvest Field.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

WICHITA, Kan., July 27.—Hundreds of Kansas girls now have a pocketbook full of new, crisp money as a result of three weeks' work in the harvest fields this summer. Many of them have earned enough to buy their winter clothes. From the numerous notices of town girls going out to do harvest work, as contained in the local newspapers of the State, it is believed that no less than 500 women were thus employed. They can sit on a binder or mower, shock wheat or rake hay, just as the old farmers may wish.

Eighteen young women from McPherson this year went into the fields and earned enough money ploughing and harvesting to take them on a trip to the Atlantic coast, at which place they are now. Other girls have earned enough to send them to school this winter, and many more have spent their money for fine clothes and jewelry. The daughters of the farmers do not work in the fields so much as do the town girls, who go out during the summer to make a little vacation money. The harvesting is now over, but many girls may be seen running ploughs. In some parts of the State they help thrash the wheat.

ONE ADVANTAGE OF TRAVEL.

The Journeys Around Great Britain That Were Useful to Mr. Joseph Arch.

Joseph Arch, the English labor leader, who headed the successful movement for the improvement of the condition of English rural labor, some thirty years ago, is still living in his ancestral home in Warwickshire, respected by the entire British people. He has often attributed the inception of this movement to the deep impression made upon him by the condition of the agricultural laborers as he observed it during his tramps from one place to another where he had secured work. In the simple and graphic story he wrote of his life two years ago he tells of the mowing contracts that often took him through the midlands and Wales. As he trudged along the roads, he says: "I was taking in a supply of facts that would not be digested—tough facts about the land and the laborer, that accumulated and lay within my mind, heavy as a lump of lead and hard as a stone."

While a member of a London banking house was crossing the Atlantic recently he told an American tourist who had planned to drive through the rural districts of England he would find that the agricultural laborer, as a rule, is more acute, wideawake and generally well-informed than the farmer tenant who employs him. The banker said in explanation that the tenant usually lives all his life on his little holding, his horizon is limited by his market town, he sees little and reads little and knows few people. The laborer, on the other hand, comes from Ireland or Scotland or seeks work in one part or another of the land. He sees varieties of life and country, his wits are sharpened by his travels and he knows more and can talk better on a wider range of topics than the man who pays him his wages.

Any one who has travelled leisurely through rural England will indorse the accuracy of this statement. But then the man who can mark the things he sees and learn from them must keep his eyes and mind open. There are blind men who see more than some persons blessed with good vision.

City Salary Lists—Some Discrepancies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir.* In connection with the July issue of the salary lists, I would take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that a mere inspection of the last list will not enable any one to arrive at any satisfactory or positive results; a comparative study alone of several of the lists will be productive of valuable conclusions. To be more specific, although the actual increases during the last half year are given separately for each employee, these items added together will not give the total increase in the expenses of the administration unless we include in this sum the increase in salaries due to new appointments since the advent of the present Tammany régime; in other words, the sum total for each department should be compared with the expenses of the same department some years ago.

Another peculiarity is found in connection with the Educational Department. We have heard so much about the $8,000,000 increases in this branch of the municipal service that it will be interesting to hear the explanation of the decreases, amounting to $2,000 in one school alone. Taking Public School No. 1 at random, and comparing the salaries of the following teachers as found in the *City Record* of January 31, 1900, with those found in the *Record* issued July 31, 1900, we get the following astonishing results:

Name.	Salary Jan.	Salary July.	Decrease.
Catherine M. Forde	$1,320	$1,200	$120
Mary A. Kelly	1,320	1,200	120
Agnes M. Walker	1,320	1,200	120
Janet A. Craig	936	900	36
Anna I. Mathews	720	675	55
Elizabeth O'Connell	1,404	1,400	4
Marie J. Valiquit	720	702	18
Mary Bergman	1,476	1,400	76
Mary Plunkett	1,320	1,200	120
Ellen McNamara	1,320	1,200	120
Anna Quinlan	1,320	1,200	120
Kate C. Young	1,320	1,200	120
Sarah A. Corrigan	1,320	1,200	120
Margaret Cody	720	615	105
Agnes V. Holden	780	600	180
Mary Brossman	720	600	120
Grace E. Ellis	720	600	120
Kate J. Murphy	1,320	1,200	120
Eliz. B. Thompson	936	900	36
Emma E. C. Rea	780	660	120
Total			$1,950

Here one is justified in asking a very pertinent question: Why were not these decreases specified in the column for this purpose, according to the requirements of the Fallow's bill? Two answers suggest themselves offhand: either such direct insertion was not suited to the purposes of our administration in its persistent attempt to hold up the Educational Department as the most extravagant in the city, or the salaries in either the January or July issue were incorrect; if this latter alternative should prove true, what reliance can be placed on the correctness of any of the other figures? It will be interesting to note how the administration will extricate itself from the horns of this dilemma.

TAXPAYER.

Virginia Apples Win the First Prize at Paris.

From the Richmond Times.

The Hon. George E. Murrell President of the Bedford Horticultural Society, has received a letter from Pomologist W. S. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture, stating that in the temporary competition of June 27, at the Paris Exposition, Virginia was awarded a "Premier Prix" on apples, by the Jury of Awards.

Last fall the United States Department requested Mr. Murrell to collect twenty-five barrels of perfect apples from all the leading fruit-growing counties of the State, and these were kept in cold storage in Washington at the expense of the Government until forwarded to Paris in time for the apple contest. Mr. Murrell visited all the upper counties, making selections, so that it is eminently gratifying to the farmers of Bedford to learn that in the contest giving Virginia such honor the apples from Bedford county were selected by the Government to represent the State as being the very first of their kinds.

The details of the awards are given in the letter which follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF POMOLOGY, WASHINGTON D. C., July 20, 1900.

Mr. George E. Murrell, Fontella, Va.:

MY DEAR MR. MURRELL: I have just notified President S. B. Woods that the exhibit of your society in the Temporary Competition of June 27 at the Paris Exposition was awarded a first prize—"Premier Prix," by the Jury of Awards.

The collection installed at that time consisted of four varieties displayed in quantity, as furnished by the following persons:

Variety, Ben Davis; contributor, George Murrell, Fontella, Bedford county, Va.

Variety, Winesap; contributor, George E. Murrell, Fontella, Bedford county, Va.

Variety, Yellow Newtown or Albemarle Pippin; contributors, M. L. Hatcher, Reba, Bedford county, Va.; C. B. Wood, Washington, Va.; J. J. Miller, Washington, Va.

Variety, York Imperial; contributor, George E. Murrell; Fontella, Bedford county, Va.

The Ben Davis and York Imperial were very ripe when opened June 25. The Winesap was quite sound, and both lots of Yellow Newtown were in excellent condition. The fruit was bright and clean and attracted favorable attention, both from the jury and the general public.

We look for a largely increased demand for American apples in Europe as a result of this exhibit, and I thank you personally for the active interest taken by yourself in having Virginia properly represented. I trust that it will benefit the orchard interests of your State. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

John Steel and the Spruce Tree.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* John Steel of Batchellerville, N. Y., was a couple of generations ago a notorious land grabber and timber thief.

On one occasion when surveying a disputed line through a valuable belt of timber he declared to the surveyor that a certain magnificent spruce tree considerably in advance of them stood well inside the line on his side.

The surveyor was in doubt and asked John how he knew. "Because," John replied convincingly, "it is such a damned good one."

Is not the attitude of our Canadian neighbors based on about the same high plane regarding the Alaskan boundary? C. W.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 31.

The Physicians and Honest Money.

From the St. Louis Medical Brief.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is both a boss and fanatic. To boss his adherents and to drive them to indorse his financial folly in advocating 16 to 1 shows what a dangerous fanatic he is. His financial ideas would certainly bring on a financial crisis if he is elected President.

Do not let old beliefs, ties or customs sway your judgment or govern your acts on election day. Remember that a vote is a power for good or evil. Summon up your patriotism and cast yours for sound finance—that bottom rock of governmental integrity and social health. Country before party or personal inclination. Physicians are always prompt to respond to the call of duty. They have an opportunity now to aid in preventing an epidemic of financial delirium.

JAPANESE STEAMSHIPS FOR EUROPE.

Development of Japanese Trade Under Liberal Subsidies.

One of our Consuls in England writes that the British public is very much surprised to hear that 13,000 tons of steamships are now building in Japan for European account. This new departure will certainly attract much attention in shipping circles. British shipyards have profited much, in recent years, from the rapid development of Japan's merchant marine; but this year only half as much tonnage is building in British yards for Japan as the Japanese yards are turning out on European orders, and Japan is building a third as much tonnage of steamships for Europe as was in course of construction in all the shipyards of Frane during the first quarter of this year.

The chief shipbuilding yards of Japan are those of the Mitsu Bishi Company of Nagasaki, which a while ago launched a merchant steamship, built for the Japan Mail Steamship Company, of 11,600 tons displacement and with a freight capacity of 7,150 tons. This is the largest steamship ever launched outside of American and European waters. The yards are arranged for vessels up to 500 feet in length and four may be on the stocks at one time. About 2,000 men are employed in the yards. Nagasaki is the chief centre of Japan's remarkable industrial progress in recent years and it is not strange that the shipbuilding company has found it necessary gradually to advance the pay of its employees. The growth of industries in Nagasaki has so largely increased the population that the cost of rent, fuel, clothing and food at that port has also increased.

The bounty which Japan pays under the law for the encouragement of shipbuilding has undoubtedly stimulated the business and has probably tended also to improve the quality of the output, as the law requires thoroughly good workmanship. No vessel that fails to meet the required standards receives any bounty. It was said in 1898 that not many vessels built up to that time had fulfilled the requirements of the law. As a few European orders have now come to the Japanese yards it seems likely that improvement is the order of the day.

The way the Japanese rushed into the ocean carriage trade with lines of their own big steamships to Europe, America and Australia made older and more experienced men in the transportation business rub their eyes. Their competitors were well established and sometimes it has been hard for the Japanese to pick up cargoes at the foreign end of their lines. They have been known to fill up at an American port, for example, with railroad sleepers for Shanghai in lieu of more profitable freight. The liberal mileage subsidy their Government offers, has, however, helped them out; but some shipping enterprises in Japan were nipped in the bud by the unfavorable balance sheets that the pioneer lines had to show for a while.

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Mr. Sartoris's Views on the Restriction of Missionary Enterprise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have noticed many letters to your enlightened paper in which various suggestions are made in regard to the Chinese situation, such as sending a large army to Pekin, &c.

Some urge what they choose to call "vigorous action" on the President's part. Do you not think that the President, who is fully informed as to what is going on, is the better judge of these affairs? and what more "vigorous action" could be expected. He has sent an armed force, commensurate with our interests, to protect our citizens. He has declared to the world his intention to preserve, if it be peaceably possible, the integrity of that vast empire. What more can he do?

For my part, and I believe all who study the Eastern question will agree with me, I am willing to trust to the intelligence and cool sense of the President to do the best he can for us, China and the world. It is a great problem and must be dealt with calmly and without excitement and heat. This the President has done and will continue to do.

It seems a pity that something cannot be done, in the future, to restrain the missionaries who, from misdirected zeal, place themselves in a position to be murdered, and cause our people endless trouble and possibly the loss of many brave soldiers. I would suggest that all the missionaries who think of going to the East confine themselves to working among the poor and sinful and ignorant in their own homes, where there is a vast field and where their efforts will meet with more success, and where they can teach the Word of God without the spilling of human blood.

ALGERNON SARTORIS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Democratic Confidence of Winning It Even if Bryan Is Defeated.

From the Atlanta Journal.

The Republicans are evidently alarmed by the prospect that they will lose control of the House of Representatives at the November election.

Chairman Babcock warns his party that the South will send 120 Democratic Representatives to the next Congress. The importance of this statement will be realized when it is remembered that 178 is a majority of the House of Representatives and that the Democrats will have to elect only fifty-eight members in all the North and West to gain control of that body. The opposition to the Republicans elected sixty-four Representatives in the North and West in 1898, and if they hold their own in those sections, which is quite probable, the Republicans will be in a minority in the next House. There are six Populists in the present House, but fusion has been so well arranged in the West as to make it certain that any member of Congress elected as a Populist will coöperate with the Democrats at least in the organization of the House.

The chances of Democratic gains east of the Mississippi River are fine. They will surely increase their representation from New York and count on gaining at least two members in New Jersey, where they now have only two of the seven.

The prospects of Democratic gains in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota are fine.

In fact, an examination of the Congressional map and the signs of the times will show that the undisguised alarm of Chairman Babcock indicates that he is taking an intelligent view of the situation.

The next House of Representatives will be Democratic whether the Democrats carry the Presidential election or not.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A notice in the *Uracher Amtsblatt* reads: "Eloped on June 17, my wife, and on June 21 my daughter. The lucky finder is requested to be kind enough to keep them. M. Weber, Sanden bei Neu-Ulm."

Oliver Cromwell's baby clothes have been sold at auction in London for $160. They comprised four shirts, a knitted vest, five caps and a lace hood. On one cap are worked in fine needlework the words: "Sweet Bab don't cry," and the date 1599.

Mon Toa of Bangkok has received the degree of doctor of philosophy with distinction from the University of Heidelberg. His subject was natural history. This is the first doctor's degree granted to a Siamese in Germany.

A collection of children's books from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century and of horn books, formed by the late Mr. A. W. Tuer, was sold in London for $2,010. Among the high prices were Charles Lamb's "Beauty and the Beast," first edition, $215; Charles and Mary Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School," $210, and their "Poetry for Children," first edition, $405.

Last year's output of manganese was the largest on record, 800,000 tons, divided as follows: Russia, 369,000 tons; Spain and Portugal, 140,000 tons; India, 77,000 tons; Brazil, 62,000 tons; Turkey and Greece, 54,000 tons; Chili, 37,000 tons; France, 28,000 tons; Cuba, 15,000 tons; Japan, 5,000 tons; other countries, 10,000 tons. The annual consumption in Europe is about 600,000 tons and that of the United States 200,000 tons.

Nordlund, the Swedish murderer, who recently killed seven persons and wounded five others on board the steamer Prins Carl, after being condemned to death tried to kill his warders. He struck two of them on the head with an iron hook, inflicting severe wounds. The condition of one man is critical. A third warder fired two shots at the murderer, which brought him down, though his wound is not considered dangerous.

Mlle. Dosne, the sister-in-law of Adolphe Thiers, has presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale fourteen large portfolios containing letters and sketches of the French statesman. She has imposed the condition that the collection shall not be made public till after her death. The papers contain a great deal of material about French political history and especially about the foundation of the third Republic.